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being actionable, however legal they may be merely as acts, and the supreme court has recently held that the question of motive may be properly regarded as material.

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**Guenther, Louis.** *Investments and Speculation.* Pp. 396. Chicago: La Salle Extension University.

When, in 1908, Frederick Lownhaupt published his book "Investment Bonds," he began his preface as follows:

"Some months past a prominent banker of this city delivered an address touching largely on investment bonds, in the course of which he was requested to mention a work devoted entirely to that subject. The reply was that he knew of no work of this nature and he believed that none existed, and a review of current financial literature confirmed this belief. That incident, together with numerous similar inquiries that have come to the attention of the author, is responsible for the present volume."

As a matter of fact, a year before the American Academy of Political and Social Science had issued a valuable contribution to the subject under the title, "Bonds as Investment Securities."

The only other book, devoted exclusively to bonds, to my knowledge, existing at the time, was written by William E. Davis, of Reynolds, Davis & Company, Mr. Davis' book has the captivating title, "I Have a Little Money; What Shall I Do With It?" The vein of the work corresponded with the title. It was a breezy commercial pamphlet, not intended as a serious contribution to financial literature.

During this past year the neglect that Mr. Lownhaupt mentions has been considerably repaired by the publication of three books that deal extensively or exclusively with bonds. "Investment and Speculation," by Mr. Albert S. Atwood, co-lecturer in finance with me at the New York University School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance, and financial editor of the *New York Press*; "Investments and Speculation," by Mr. Louis Guenther, editor of *The Financial World*, and "The Principles of Bond Investment," by myself. This rapid growth of bond literature is only one of many indications that the science of investment is coming into its own.

Each of these books has its own peculiar characteristics and sphere of usefulness. Mr. Guenther's excels the others in its direct, forcible appeal and its simple, clear expression. Regarding investments, at least, Mr. Guenther's book is sound. I am not qualified to pass on its treatment of speculation. Granting that a text-book is sound in its fundamentals, what better praise can you give it than to say it will reach, interest, and instruct the widest circle of readers? The vocation of journalism is an excellent preparation for the task assigned Mr. Guenther of preparing this work on "Investment and Speculation" for the series of Business Administration Text-books of La Salle Extension University.

Besides clarity, the book under review possesses brevity in a high degree. Nowhere is brevity more appropriate than in business literature. The chapter on Timber Bonds consists of a page and a half, but one will have to think hard to find an investment principle peculiar to those securities that has been omitted. The value of the raw product as a stable asset, proximity to transportation, or to markets, the fire hazard, insurance, the unreliability of cruisers' reports, automatic amortization as the property is depleted, the character of the obligors—all these essentials are condensed within five short paragraphs. By such brevity a great quantity of useful material is gathered together in a volume of moderate size.

If one must say something *per contra* in order to appear judicial—the individual chapters and the book as a whole lack order and logic in development. Moreover, one always feels a haste and failure to digest material, when, as in this case, a number of unrelated articles by different writers are added as a sort of afterthought.

However, a man who has no financial knowledge and training and wishes to learn about investment securities cannot do better than to read this book. It will be his own fault if he does not take away from it strong, clear, and correct impressions of the subject matter.

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*New York City.*

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**Henderson, C. H.** *Pay Day*. Pp. vi, 339. Price, \$1.50. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1911.

Mr. Henderson's strongly written book contains a discussion of industry for profit; its character, its causes and its resultant problems. Premising his study with a statement regarding the relation between industry and true education (preparation for a complete life), the author takes up the various phases of industry for profit as they effect the workers—women, children and men, the profit takers and the social structure generally. No recent statement of the relation between industry for profit and social maladjustment is clearer or more forceful than that which Mr. Henderson presents. His style is rugged and explicit. His language is impressive, and his conclusions, so far as they relate to modern social conditions, are driven home remorselessly by the logic of his arguments.

The latter part of the book deals with remedies. Perhaps, as the author suggests, pulling down is harder than building up, yet a reader of Mr. Henderson's work is impressed with the thought that his destructive work is much sounder than his constructive work. He proposes to educate the profit taker to the point where he will refuse to accept profit, and to educate the exploited workingman to the point where he will decline exploitation. Two sentences sum up the author's view of the problem. "It is then, evident that in the renovation of industry and the renovation of education we have the one possible, practical solution of the problem of making daily life for the whole people decent, rational, and progressive." "The way out is to make education industrial in being practical, causational, and scientific,